

Volume 1 - SUMMARY

Workplan 2018

Implementing the Strategy

January 2018



www.gwp.org

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Introduction

The 2018 GWP Annual Workplan was developed through a process of consultation within the 13 Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) and the GWPO.

This workplan is based on the results framework underlying the GWP Strategy 2014-2019: *Towards 2020*. The annual workplan is situated in the context of the 3-year Work Programme 2017-2019 which forms the second phase of the Strategy. Further information on the strategic context within which the workplan has been developed can be found in Annex C.

The scope of work contained in the 2018 workplan describes the activities and the results executed by the various entities in the GWP Network, carried out through routine support activities and functions, as well as specific projects and programmes. The required human and financial resources are also defined.

Guiding the process is a *Work Programme Management Manual* – first drafted in 2012 and further developed in 2017 to support the evolving programme management requirements. The *Manual* summarises all planning and reporting requirements identifying synergies and simplifications where possible and has been positively received across the Network.

The 2018 Workplan is presented in 3 volumes:

- Volume 1: Summary (this document) which is supported by two companion documents:
- Volume 2: GWPO workplan and budget 2018 (detailed workplan for GWPO secretariat and Technical Committee and related budgets)
- Volume 3: GWP Regions Workplan 2018 (13 summaries)

An *Annual Progress Review for 2017* has been prepared and issued as a separate document available in parallel and providing the background context.

This document contains Volume 1 of the 2018 Workplan. It is structured as follows:

- Section 1 is an **overview** of the 2018 Workplan. It gives pointers on the different agendas to be addressed in 2018 including key highlights under each strategic goal for the coming year and an estimate of the overall budget required.
- Section 2 summarises the sets of activities planned under the **SDGs, climate and other thematic** and **cross-cutting areas** identified in the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 as well the relationship with the SDGs.
- Section 3 presents a detailed description of the 2018 workplan **budget**.
- Section 4 provides the **quantified targets for 2018** set by the organisation as a whole against the indicators in the GWP logframe.

1 Overview

The 2014-2019 GWP Strategy: Towards 2020 and its corresponding 3-year Work Programme (2017-2019) provide the reference framework according to which the 2018 Workplan has been designed. The workplan addresses GWP's aspirations for delivering change in 2018 as dictated by the organisation's global and regional agendas, agreed thematic and cross-cutting areas, front-line knowledge management and the strengthening and support of the network as a whole.

1.1 Key pointers

Improved water governance through the adoption of IWRM principles has always been the overarching aim of GWP and the means through which the vision of water security is to be reached. Whereas in the past the concept of IWRM and water security was to a large extent sufficient to gain the political commitment and resources needed to implement GWP's agenda, there is recognition that in the current development environment the business case for IWRM needs to be much stronger.

First and foremost, there is a need for GWP's work to be visibly aligned with internationally recognised global development frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Owing to the progress GWP has made in the current strategy period this is now largely the case, as evidenced by the Water and Climate Programme (WCP) and the organisation's response, through the SDG 6 Support Programme (SDG6-SP), to the inclusion of a dedicated water goal in the SDGs (SDG 6) and associated target on IWRM (SDG 6.5). The all-encompassing nature of the global climate and SDG frameworks also inevitably accommodate GWP's work on other strategic themes such as urbanisation, the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus and transboundary water management. This means that along with links to other thematic-specific global frameworks, the work on these areas can be planned and reported on in-line with high-level priorities and objectives.

Anchoring GWP's work to formally recognised global processes helps to frame the contents of its work plans and progress reviews into a globally recognised contexts and is undoubtedly helpful to justify the organisation's *raison d'être*. However, demonstrating water management benefits alone is not always sufficient to gain the cross-sectoral interest and political buy-in that is needed for GWP and its partners to advance its work beyond the current scope.

For this to happen requires evidence-backed arguments that can convince non-water stakeholders that investments in water governance will achieve significantly more than environmental benefits, improved water services for the poor and the, at times, abstract notion of increased climate resilience; arguments which, while irrefutably valid as policy goals, typically offer limited political mileage. Instead the arguments need to demonstrate the true value of water security investments by making a convincing case in the context of economic growth, job creation, rural-to-urban migration, poverty reduction, attracting outside investment, etc. – i.e. the overarching issues that are always prioritised.

This notion, that IWRM ultimately strengthens a country's socio-economic status, is not new and has been the primary argument used by GWP and others to justify the approach for the last two decades or more. There is, however, an increasing need to provide documented evidence through which to make a robust case at the national, regional and continental levels where continued high-level political commitment and ownership is essential.

The GWP 2018 work plan is seeking to achieve this by continuing to implement programmes and initiatives in close synergy with the SDGs and Paris Agreement whilst increasingly mounting its objectives and achievements in the context of the overarching development priorities that more sustainable water resources management is an essential part of.

2017 lessons learned

Lessons learned through the implementation of the 2017 work plan¹ along with the upcoming opportunities identified for the coming year have provided the basis for preparing the 2018 workplan.

Key areas include:

- **Increased streamlining of GWP's work:** 2017 has further highlighted the importance and value of associating GWP's plans and results with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. The SDG6 Support Programme (SDG6-SP) and Water and Climate Programme (WCP) are crucial in this regard and represent the most strategic vehicles through which to achieve high-level results and demonstrate value for money. These flagship initiatives both leave room for contributions from other thematic angles, such as urbanisation, transboundary water management and the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus, as well as derivatives as fits best in each context, and should form the main channels for programmatic investment in 2018.
- **Knowledge management is still under exploited in the network:** The Knowledge and Learning (K&L) consultancy commissioned in 2017 has highlighted the need for improved understanding of the importance of K&L and how existing capacity in the network is shared and exploited for the benefit of different entities. This requires an appropriate framework through which K&L is managed internally, clearly defined roles and responsibilities, and repackaging of knowledge for internal purposes. As a key and generously-resourced knowledge facility for the network to draw on, the work of the GWP Technical Committee (TEC) needs to be better embedded in the global and regional work programmes. This requires increased efforts by the TEC to understand the organisation and its needs, and collectively identify opportunities to add genuine value.
- **The need for strong Country Water Partnerships:** There are different structural models employed by the 13 GWP regions when it comes to organising operations at national level. The most common approach, albeit with variations in application, is that of Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) which operate according to their own statutes and governance structures in service of the country partners. The CWP model offers

¹ See GWP Progress Review 2017

many advantages when seeking to engage in national processes such as the SDGs, not least its proximity to mandated institutions and capacity to mobilise national stakeholders through a neutral platform. However, administrative and programme management capacity among CWPs may be lacking which restricts the ability to manage funds and act as an implementing entity. Significant work was initiated in 2017 to better understand and start to address the shortfalls of CWP capacity. This needs to be continued in 2018 with a particular focus on countries where SDG-Preparedness Facility projects are being mounted.

- **Improving financial sustainability:** The development of GWPO's Partnership & Resource Mobilisation Strategy has helped to define a more coherent approach to fund raising and pave the way to greater diversification of funding sources while maintaining long-term agreements from traditional donors. GWP is also starting the development of a GWP-wide Private Sector Engagement Strategy aiming to leverage complementarities between IWRM and water stewardship strategies, and provide the private sector with the appropriate enabling environment to deliver and scale its solutions and initiatives from a water management perspective. After a dip in 2016, Locally Raised Funding (LRF) continued the long-term upward trend in 2017, although discrepancies across regions remain. Further capacity building at the regional and country levels, particularly among CWPs that are implementing SDG-Preparedness Facility projects, coordinated from the global level needs to make the most of existing expertise in the network.
- **Transitioning to a new strategy period:** 2018 will see the start of the process to develop the next GWP Strategy. Building on recent programmatic evaluations, including the first phase of WACDEP Africa and the reviews of the IDMP and APFM, this process will begin with an evaluation of the current strategy during the first quarter of the year. Making use of the findings of the evaluation, it is essential that the subsequent approach to developing the new strategy is participatory and seeks to gain the buy-in and ownership from the entire network.

From 2017 to 2018

The most notable shift in GWP's approach for 2018 when compared with the 2017 work plan is the structuring of its work according to the overarching frameworks of the SDGs and Paris Agreement. Despite appearing to go against the natural diversity of agendas across the network, this streamlined approach is justified in two ways; i) GWP does not have the resources to invest equally across all water security agendas and is therefore channelling funds to the programmes with a demonstrated capacity to achieve the best return on investment, namely the SDG6-SP and WCP, and ii) the all-encompassing nature of the SDG and climate frameworks mean that other strategic themes, as well as the cross-cutting areas of gender and youth, are logically accommodated as per national needs and will therefore continue to be addressed.

This streamlining of GWP's overall priorities and investment of resources does not amount to a rearrangement of the overall approach which is still guided by, and planned according to, the framework of the regional and global 3-year work programmes. Overall priorities and

strategic entry points remain, including the commitment to gender equality, youth engagement and non-climate themes and their associated development frameworks. It is rather confirmation of what has been in practice GWP's approach throughout the strategy period; namely investing the bulk of the globally sourced programmatic funding to the WACDEP/IDMP projects and, more recently, to the development of SDG Preparedness Facility projects.

To achieve its programmatic aims, much is dependent on a strong network that is fit for purpose. Significant work was carried out in 2017 to strengthen network governance and the control environment, particularly at country level (see GWP Progress Review 2017) and the focus in 2018 remains firmly in-line with the four key areas of the GWP Change Agenda². These areas are embedded throughout the work plan as the clearly defined pathways through which GWP will position and prepare itself operationally to adapt to identified challenges and take advantage of new opportunities.

a) Key parameters

- **SDG 6 Support Programme (SDG6-SP):** With a specific IWRM target (SDG 6.5) included under the water goal (SDG 6) along with a dedicated goal to revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development (SDG 17), the SDGs are an obvious point of engagement for GWP. The SDG6-SP, a comprehensive network-wide programme to realise the potential of water resources as a key part of regional and national sustainable development agendas, has been developed accordingly. The programme includes different components involving individual country projects, support to national monitoring and reporting, and a global/regional coordination function. (See Section 2.1.1)
- **Thematic engagements:** Due to the large range of national and regional priorities that GWP is mandated by its partners across the network to address, the scope of thematic engagement when viewed collectively will always be broad. However, unlike the uniform approach adopted across the network in response to the SDGs and climate agenda, engagement with the other strategic themes outside of the SDG6-SP and WCP is being limited to a case-by-case basis depending on national and regional needs. (See Section 2.1.2)
- **Water and Climate Programme (WCP):** The NAPs and NDCs called for under the Paris Agreement forms the second global development axis alongside the SDGs towards which GWP is streamlining its work. Global funding will continue to part-finance the implementation of projects in more than 50 countries under the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) and the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP). Work is also being upscaled through the GWP's partnership with UNICEF on climate resilient WASH, and the Associated Programme for Flood Management (APFM) with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) is shifting from a globally-based initiative to one centred on projects. (See Section 2.3)

² 1) Strengthening of the country level; 2) improving sustainability of financing; 3) improving corporate knowledge management; 4) increasing institutional performance

- **Gender:** As a key GWP priority, the gender equality agenda is receiving substantial investment and widespread network attention in 2018. This includes an increased budget and the initiation of a comprehensive process to review and strengthen programmatic planning through which gender will be more effectively mainstreamed across regional and country level work plans and project documents. (See Section 2.4)
- **Youth:** Significant progress has been made in 2017 to mobilise youth and water partnerships, raise funding and start initiating youth-led projects. The 2018 work plan builds on these foundations with the aim of further advancing GWP's position as a champion for youth engagement in the water sector at the global, regional and national levels. (See Section 2.4)
- **Creating synergies:** With the GWP work programme increasingly converging under the SDG umbrella, it is essential to continue to seek synergies between work across different themes and in different parts of the network. To this end, the coordination of thematic workstreams will be increasingly decentralised to the regional level with the intention of making the best use of existing expertise and encourage south-to-south learning. The consolidation of continental agendas and closer interaction between RWPs within the same continent is also being pursued, such as the establishment of a continental agenda for WACDEP Asia.
- **Knowledge management:** The 2017 knowledge and learning (K&L) study³ is expected to provide a revised framework for GWP to structure its K&L activities. Whilst coming too late to directly feed into the detailed 2018 work plan, the findings of this study and anticipated suggestions on how to improve both the development of knowledge and its use within the network will nevertheless provide a clear way forward for the organisation's K&L function as it continues to evolve during the coming year.
- **Strengthening the network:** The initiative to review and strengthen operational capacity at the CWP level that was started in 2017 will continue to be rolled out throughout 2018, with a priority on CWPs selected to receive seed funding for SDG Preparedness Facility projects. Other ongoing network strengthening initiatives such as partnership accreditation and the follow-up on the annual *Performance Agreements*, signed between the RWPs and GWPO in relation to 2018 work plan implementation, will continue to be prioritised. The results of the network survey carried out at the end of 2017 will also provide valuable input for this broad and comprehensive aspect of network management.
- **Financial sustainability:** The application of GWPO's Partnership for Resource Mobilisation Strategy and the development of a new private sector engagement strategy provides the framework for GWP to ratchet up its financial performance. This involves increasing its diversity of funding by reaching out to new bilateral and multilateral financing partners, including the private sector and foundations, whilst accelerating the positive trend in locally raised funding at the regional and country levels.
- **Strategy development:** 2018 sees the start of the two-year process to develop the next GWP strategy due to commence in 2020. An independent evaluation of the current

³ Improving Knowledge and Learning in GWP (Draft, November 2017)

strategy will be conducted in the first quarter alongside a detailed outline of the procedures through which the new strategy will be developed. (See Section 2.5)

b) Managing externalities

Proactively managing a complex set of externalities is inevitably a part of successful work plan implementation. These do not typically change on a year-by-year basis and the most prominent external factors identified for 2018 are the same as for 2017, namely:

- **The post-2015 development agenda** – Two milestones were reached in 2015: i) the SDGs adopted by 193 countries (Agenda 2030) and ii) the Paris Climate Agreement. GWP, to stay relevant, needs to respond to these landmark agreements which will inform the development agenda for years to come. How water will be handled among the various global institutions is not yet resolved; GWP has to be ready to respond to whatever ‘water landscape’ develops.
- **A changing donor landscape** – Contributions to GWP’s core budget are unpredictable. Donors regularly expressed reservations about the future availability of funds for GWP and may be less interested in supporting ‘global core’ and more interested in ‘earmarking’ which has implications for how the network is funded. GWP needs to further diversify its basket of donors to mitigate this risk which includes attracting a broader range of funders from the private sector, foundations and global financial institutions as well as increasing the range of contributing national development donors.
- **Changes in regional and national political landscapes and priorities** – GWP’s ability to induce the kind of water governance change necessary to progress towards the goal of water security is often dependent on political commitment and buy-in. Significant investments in building political ownership of GWP’s programmes can be undermined due to a change in political regime, social unrest and natural disaster all of which can shift priorities and resources elsewhere. Positioning GWP in a way that the organisation’s work neutrally supports, rather than being rigidly attached to, processes vulnerable to a changing political landscape as well as being fully aware and having the flexibility to respond to such changes helps to mitigate this threat.

Budget for the 2018 Workplan

The 2018 GWPO budget comprises a basket funding of approximately **10.6M**. A detailed view of this budget per expenditures is provided further below.

In addition to the 10.6M basket funding, 3.5M of designated programmes are being managed from GWPO (e.g. Drin, Nexus SAF projects), giving a total of approximately **14.1M**.

The total budget of the GWP system includes Locally Raised Funds which are managed via RWPs and CWPs.

1.2 Selected 2018 Expected Results

The 2018 GWP workplan is structured according to the three goals outlined in the GWP Strategy 2014-19 which are:

Goal 1: Catalyse change in policies and practice

Goal 2: Generate and communicate knowledge

Goal 3: Strengthen partnerships

High level activities have been further defined under these goals by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in their 3-year Work Programmes for 2017-2019 which form the implementation framework for the development of annual workplans for each GWP entity at the global, regional and national levels.

This section provides a summary of the main groups of activities and initiatives budgeted for by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the 2018 workplan by strategic goal. The full GWPO 2018 workplan can be found in *Volume 2* and a summary of all regional workplans is compiled in *Volume 3*.

1.2.1 Outcomes: mid- to long-term achievements

GWP posits that the achievement of water security is dependent on an integrated approach to water management best achieved through good governance. The GWP theory of change is constructed according to the notion that improved governance relies on changing the behaviour of key stakeholders, also known as boundary actors. These boundary actors are gradually influenced through the convening of strong partnerships (Goal 3) who facilitate the generation and sharing of knowledge (Goal 2) which in turn provides the means to catalyse a change in policies and practice (Goal 1).

The implementation of activities and outputs across the three goals are targeted at specific boundary actors who are in a position to exert influence over the development of governance outcomes such as national policies, new legislation, development strategies, investment plans, institutional reform, etc. These are the high-level results which will lead to tangible progress towards the achievement of water security (impact).

A number of key water governance outcomes to which GWP's work contributed are expected to materialise in 2018. These include the following:

At the regional level:

- Strategic Shared Vision for the North-West Saharan Aquifer System
- ORASECOM Investment Strategy supporting the implementation of the Orange-Senqu IWRM Plan

At the national level:

- Climate Change Policy integrating water security considerations in Benin

- The water and drought chapter of the Slovakian Environmental Strategy 2030

At the sub-national level:

- Santa Eulalia sub-basin plan to combat desertification in Peru
- Catchment management plans in Uganda

It should be noted that the anticipated outcomes are typically the result of medium- to long-term processes which GWP may have been supporting for several years. As such it would be wrong to conclude that the 2018 workplan is designed to achieve the anticipated outcomes listed above (although for certain activities this may be the case). The reality is that the workplan content is contributing to processes which are not expected to come to fruition as tangible governance outcomes until 2018 and beyond.

With the establishment of the IWRM indicator for SDG 6.5⁴, which is closely aligned to GWP's own IWRM classification framework, it is possible to link GWP's outcome level results directly to the achievement of the SDGs. This means that each GWP outcome can now be categorised according to which SDG 6.5.1 sub-indicator it is moving the needle on. This is important as it allows GWP to connect its high-level results to an internationally adopted IWRM framework while maintaining the integrity of its own results classification structure. See the *2017 GWP Annual Progress Review* for more information on the link between GWP's recorded outcomes and the monitoring framework set up to observe progress in IWRM implementation as formally measured under the SDGs.

1.2.2 A continuous flow of activities & outputs under 3 Goals

As described above, the governance change sought through GWP's work and particularly the impact that this ultimately achieves is a long-term process that may take several years to develop and come to fruition. The 3-year Work Programmes for 2017-2019 developed by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO form the implementation framework for the development of annual workplans for each GWP entity at the global, regional and national levels. The detailed activities defined in the 2018 workplan have been identified in the context of this medium-term planning framework.

Illustrations – Goal 1

Goal 1 – Catalyse change in policies and practice – focuses on advancing effective governance, based on comprehensive and mutually supportive policies, institutions, partnerships, processes, and information-sharing. The 2018 workplan includes the following groups of activities and large-scale initiatives under this goal:

- **Southern Africa:**
Key activities: Mobilisation of regional stakeholders and strategic partners to implement the fourth SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP IV) by promoting investments in water management and development

⁴ Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 6.5.1 on IWRM

Purpose: To support the SADC Industrialisation and Job Creation Strategy which is aiming to enhance economic growth and create jobs

- **Central America:**

Key activities: Institutional strengthening of the IWRM Technical Committee of the Water Directors of the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD)

Purpose: To support the implementation of the Water Directors work plan as approved by the Ministries Council of the CCAD

- **Central Africa:**

Key activities: CWP engagement with the processes to develop/review the national water resources/sanitation policies in Cameroon, Sao Tome and the Central African Republic

Purpose: To improve national level governance frameworks for more sustainable water management

- **The MENA region:**

Key activities: Development of a long-term initiative on Water-Employment-Migration with a focus on gender and youth

Purpose: To develop and raise funding for a programme to address migration related challenges in origin, transit and destination countries

Illustrations – Goal 2

Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge – focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and fostering a dynamic communications culture. The 2018 workplan includes the following groups of activities and large-scale initiatives under this goal:

- **Peru:**

Key activities: Diagnosis on the impact of desertification on the regimes of hydrological basins

Purpose: To provide technical input to the development of the national strategy to combat desertification and drought by the Ministry of Environment

- **Nepal:**

Key activities: Conduct a study on the different dimensions of conflicts in river basin water use, particularly in the context of hydropower development

Purpose: To provide recommendations and guidance for resolving river basin conflicts, including how costs and benefits can be shared in relation to upcoming large dam projects

- **Bhutan:**

Key activities: Carry out research to assess the impact of industrial pollution on water resources management regimes, with a focus on automotive workshops

Purpose: To provide concerned agencies with the necessary data to advocate for a change in industrial waste regulations and enforcement

- **GWP Technical Committee:**

Key activities: Publication on climate insurance and water-related disaster risk management which explores the question of how climate related risk transfer

mechanisms, including insurance, can mobilise water related disaster risk reduction investments and, by doing so, contribute to development.

Purpose: To provide input to the UN SG's HLP on Water Disasters and planned Asia Summit on Disasters in Mongolia thereby stimulating discussion on the relationship between water and the insurance sector

Illustrations – Goal 3

Goal 3 – Strengthen partnerships – focuses on enhancing the viability and effectiveness of GWP's Network by strengthening partnerships and Partner organisations to catalyse change, enhance learning, and improve financial sustainability. The 2018 workplan includes the following groups of activities and large-scale initiatives under this goal:

- **Southern Africa:**

Key activities: Initiation of the Africa Investment Programme as a response to the SADC and African Union agenda on industrialisation and SDG implementation along with the *development of CWP capacity* to support programme implementation

Purpose: To establish a vehicle through which to strategically reposition GWP and demonstrate its potential to support key regional priorities such as job creation, industrialisation and SDG implementation

- **India:**

Key activities: Partnering with the 2030 Water Resources Group to create a multi-stakeholder platform representing inhabitants of the Hindon River Basin with formal approval through a government order. In line with earlier approaches of GWP in the region in setting up *sub national water partnerships*.

Purpose: To coordinate a multi-stakeholder engagement process and build capacity for rejuvenating the Hindon River Basin

- **Mediterranean:**

Key activities: Build on the partnerships generated through GWP's work in the Drin basin to explore the interest in establishing *GWP Country Water Partnerships in Albania, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo and Montenegro*

Purpose: To consider the creation of a network of national stakeholder platforms under the GWP CWP structure in the Western Balkans

- **Caribbean:**

Key activities: Identification of a new Host Institute for the Regional Secretariat, appoint a new Steering Committee and recruit a full-time Regional Coordinator

Purpose: To re-establish a functioning, fully staffed Regional Secretariat equipped to support partner organisations and mandated regional and national institutions across the Caribbean

- **Global:**

Key activities: Roll out of the Operational Capacity review and strengthening initiative across the network of CWPs

Purpose: To ensure that CWPs have the necessary capacity and systems in place to receive globally sourced funding and thus be in a position to participate in programmes such as the SDG Preparedness Facility

- **Global:**

Key activities: Develop a long-term strategy and tools for sustainable financing of the GWP Network and Secretariat including structured engagement with the private sector

Purpose: To ensure sustainable financing of the GWP Network and Secretariat

2 GWP Workplan in 2018

2.1 SDGs, Water Security and IWRM

Successful implementation of the SDGs will require stronger partnerships across sectors and between institutions, as well as integrated thinking and collaborative action. This cross-sectoral collaboration lies at the heart of the IWRM approach, and is captured in SDG target 6.5. For this reason, progress on SDG 6.5 is seen as essential for achieving other SDG water-related goals and targets, as well as the 2030 Agenda more broadly (see Figure 1).

GWP's capability to translate global initiatives, goals and targets down the national level places it in a unique position to facilitate the engagement on the implementation of the SDGs. This not only comes from the technical capacity within the network, but also because the Country Water partnerships in reality take on the form of multi-stakeholder platforms – a valuable asset when conducting participatory planning and stakeholder engagement processes. At the country level, GWP utilises an existing platform of a variety of different actors to implement a broad strategy wholly aligned with the SDGs related to water.

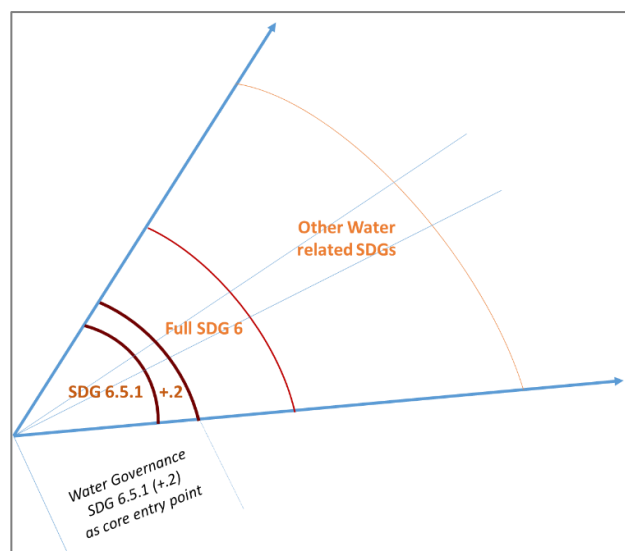


Figure 1: Water governance and the SDGs

2.1.1 The SDG 6 Support Programme

With all GWP's work targeting water security through an IWRM approach, it is a given that the entire work plan, in one way or another, is contributing to SDG achievement. There is however a distinction between the indirect, or implicit, link that GWP's general work has to the SDGs and that which is directly supporting governments to come to terms with the requirements of the new development agenda and to start implementing activities that address specific SDG goals and targets. To provide structure, resources and overall coordination for the latter, GWP, in close collaboration with UN Environment-DHI Centre and UNDP Cap-Net, has developed the SDG 6 Support Programme (SDG6-SP).

In addition to improving the enabling environment for SDG 6, the SDG6-SP seeks to connect partners from within and outside national governments to navigate the evolving SDG space in a way that is coherent, consistent, efficient, and ultimately effective. In short, the SDG6-SP leverages all aspects of SDG 17 (*revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development*) to help governments achieve SDG 6 (*partnerships for the water goal*). In addition, the SDG6-SP facilitates cross-sectoral collaboration to advance other water-related targets and goals, including food, energy, climate action, and infrastructure, as well as the goal for gender equality.

The SDG6-SP is based on a modular approach comprising two components:

1. Dedicated country projects, directly designed and implemented by country stakeholders, and
2. Global and regional coordination and support, providing inputs at all stages of the country project design and implementation.

(It should be noted that the first of these components encompasses the GWP SDG Preparedness Facility (SDG-PF) through which selected CWPs have been supported since 2016 to develop individual projects to help their countries prepare for the implementation of the water-related SDGs.)

The modular approach is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- Strengthen SDG 6.5 national monitoring and reporting frameworks, with a view to identifying critical areas for attention;
- Assist countries in formulating appropriate responses to water resources management challenges, based on their needs and appropriate to their ambitions and capacities; and
- Support countries in implementing solutions aimed at achieving SDG 6.5.

Whilst the global and regional dimensions of the programme play an essential role, not least by maintaining a strong link between on the ground activities and higher-level actors and processes, it is at the country level that the main focus of the programme and anticipated results will occur. This country level engagement is happening on two levels:

- Countries expressing a need for support in terms of the official UN reporting process. An initial batch of 30 countries was supported in 2017.
- Countries where GWP has strong country capacity and is in a position to manage a project designed and implemented by national stakeholders (SDG-PF projects). An initial batch of 12 countries is enrolled in 2017, with more to come in 2018.

Highlights for 2018 anticipated to be achieved through the above engagement include:

- **Uganda:** GWP will support the scaling up of the GEMI⁵ Piloting process which is already underway in the country. GWP has been actively involved in mobilising stakeholders to

⁵ <http://www.sdg6monitoring.org/about/components/presenting-gemi/>

be part of the pilot phase on tools for SDG monitoring and will continue to support the Ministry of Water and Environment in piloting monitoring methodologies, as well as facilitate the coordination of inter-sectoral roundtables with other water-related ministries.

- **Honduras:** GWP will work to create an interinstitutional and sectoral coordination mechanism within the Honduran government through which SDG 6-related ministries can collaborate to mainstream SDG 6 into relevant policies and activities. Honduras' SDG-PF project will also help the country's existing Water Sector Cooperation Roundtable to move forward with SDG 6 implementation.
- **Armenia:** The project in Armenia will carry out IWRM planning in rural communities leading to a set of guidelines for the Ministry of Nature Protection to develop Basin Management Plans, as well as to the State Committee on Water Systems to inform feasibility assessments and investment plans. The work will help to close the implementation gap between Armenia's existing Water Code, which was passed in 2002 but has not been put into action in underserved rural areas.
- **Ghana:** GWP has developed a project in collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing (MWRWH), the Ministry of Sanitation, and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to support the NDPC to incorporate SDG 6 related issues into its planning guidelines and Medium-Term Development Plans. The project builds on previous work carried out by GWP through the Ghana WACDEP project and will also support the government to adapt the national monitoring and evaluation framework to match the Ministry of Sanitation's own framework for water resources.

2.1.2 Addressing thematic issues

The SDG 6 Support Programme described above leaves room for contributions from other thematic angles as fits best within the context of individual project development. This programmatic flexibility along with other opportunities to develop and implement specific thematic initiatives depending on network priorities, available financing and synergies with other workstreams, enables GWP to predominantly structure the use of its resources according to the SDG and climate programmes while ensuring that the natural diversity of agendas across the network are still accommodated. This includes the GWP strategic themes of *transboundary water management*, *urbanisation* and the *nexus of water, food, energy and ecosystems* described in this section, as well as emerging issues such as migration and employment.

Transboundary Waters

Through support to River Basin Organisations, Regional Economic Communities, International Legal Instruments and other cross-border institutions, GWP promotes transboundary cooperation in river basin management.

See the *GWP Work Programme 2017-2019 Volume 1 – Summary* for more details on GWP's overall approach to the transboundary theme.

Specific highlights for 2018 include:

- **Central Africa:** GWP is supporting the establishment of the Ogoue-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo basin organisation (covering Gabon, Republic of Congo, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea) in the context of the implementation of the ECCAS Regional IWRM Action Plan which calls for the establishment of management units for river basins.
- **Southern Africa:** Continued support to the regional river basin organisations, including ORASECOM (development of an investment strategy for the implementation of the Orange-Senqu IWRM plan), LIMCOM (implementation of the LIMCOM Strategic IWRM Plan) and ZAMCOM (inclusion of gender aspects into its planning and investment frameworks)
- **Mediterranean:** Continued implementation of the Drin River (shared by Albania, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo and Montenegro) MoU and Action Plan by strengthening institutional mechanisms for basin management, advancing the knowledge base and facilitating stakeholder involvement in planning processes, such as the preparation of a Strategic Action Programme, the Lake Ohrid Management Plan and the identification of activities for the implementation of the EU Floods Directive.
- **Mediterranean:** Collaboration with UNECE to continue supporting Lebanon, Tunisia and Jordan for their potential accession to the UNECE Water Convention⁶, including the organisation of national workshops and sub-regional capacity building activities as well as exploring the potential in additional countries that have expressed an interest in the Convention, including Morocco and Iraq.
- **Eastern Europe:** Work with the Danube Strategy Task Force to implement the JoinTisza project “Strengthening cooperation between river basin management planning and flood risk prevention to enhance the status of waters of the Tisza River Basin”, particularly on the development of the Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan (TRBMP)
- **China and Southeast Asia:** Partnering with the Lancang-Mekong International Cooperation Centre through the provision of knowledge, technical support and organisational governance for the establishment of an active and open platform for the basin countries.
- **Deltas initiative:** Focus will be on the delta countries of Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Viet Nam and Myanmar and will aim at launching pilot activities (“learning routes”) in at least two of the countries as well as including a concerted fund-raising effort targeted at regional financing partners such as the Asian Development Bank.

Urbanisation and water security

GWP promotes and supports an integrated approach to water management at the urban level and is active in many countries where rapid urbanisation is resulting in increasingly unsustainable use of water resources.

See the *GWP Work Programme 2017-2019 Volume 1 – Summary* for more details on GWP’s overall approach to the urbanisation theme.

Specific highlights for 2018 include:

⁶ The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention)

- **India:** Building the capacity of urban institutions to undertake water sector reforms to close the urban water loop leading to the formulation of an Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) Plans in targeted cities in Rajasthan.
- **Southern Africa:** Continued support to urban water resources planning in the DR Congo, the Seychelles and Zimbabwe in the context of the *Programme for Urban Water Security and Sustainable Development in Africa for Job Creation, Industrialization and SDG implementation (2017-2019)* under development in collaboration with the Africa Water Facility of the African Development Bank.
- **Mediterranean:** Non-Conventional Water Resources Management practices, comprising rainwater harvesting, greywater reuse and stormwater management solutions, to be demonstrated and promoted among local authorities in Cyprus, Greece, Malta and Italy, including the installation of six systems on water scarce islands and the implementation of a technical pilot IUWM application in the city of Alexandroupolis, Greece.
- **Nepal:** Assessment of the impact of urbanisation on water availability at the community level in the context of climate change using the city of Khairenitar as a case study in collaboration with the water supply and sanitation users' association

Water, food, energy and ecosystems, a nexus perspective

In 2018, GWP will build on the progress made in 2017 in terms of recognition of GWP in this area, for example with the appointment of GWP as leader of the Working Group on Water and Migration of the Global Framework for Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG). Also, GWP will start assessing its engagement with the Nexus agenda, in preparation of the next GWP Strategy and in collaboration with GWP TEC both at regional and global levels.

See the *GWP Work Programme 2017-2019 Volume 1 – Summary* for more details on GWP's overall approach to the food, energy, ecosystems nexus theme.

Highlights for 2018 include:

- **Southern Africa:** GWP will continue supporting SADC in the implementation of the Nexus agenda in the region, with a focus on supporting the development of the SADC Nexus Framework for prioritisation of Nexus investments.
- **Central Africa:** In support to ECCAS, GWP will roll out a Nexus dialogue programme with the objective of facilitating Nexus dialogues in 2 to 3 pilot countries, and informing the development of a Nexus programme for the Region.
- **Mediterranean:** GWP will continue implementing its regional programme on Water-Food-Environment Nexus, including the collaboration with the Regional Cooperation Council Regional in the framework of the South-East Europe 2020 Strategy, for which GWP was appointed responsible for the Nexus related objectives of the Environment Dimension. GWP will continue engaging in the Nexus technical facilitation of the Nexus task force of the Union for the Mediterranean Water Agenda, for which GWP was delegated the responsibility.
- **West Africa:** GWP will finalise a regional 3-year programme focused on adapting food security and nutrition policies to climate change, with the objective to raise funds for its implementation.

Emerging issues

Along with the thematic entry points identified in the GWP Strategy, the work programmes of the Regional and Country Water Partnerships have also been developed and adapted to address emerging issues that have arisen during the strategy period. In particular *migration* and *job creation* have emerged as two areas that GWP has been well positioned to address, most noticeably in the Mediterranean and Southern Africa regions. In both cases, the topics have been targeted through the development of synergies in GWP's ongoing work and highlighting the interlinkages with other existing water management priorities such as gender equality, youth engagement, drought management and urbanisation.

In 2018 the issues of migration and job creation will be the focus of the following embryonic programmes (although it should be noted that, due to their broadness, the topics are also widely addressed indirectly through GWP's regular activities and projects):

- A regional long-term initiative on **Water-Employment-Migration**, including a focus on gender and youth, will be fully designed and launched, building on demand by countries and synergies with regional and national partners. The programme will likely be mounted within the Union for the Mediterranean's Water Agenda and will seek funding in the context of the challenges faced in origin, transit and destinations countries with a focus on Tunisia and Lebanon.
- In the context of the SADC Regional Industrialisation Strategy and African Union Agenda 2063, a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over 50 years, GWP has developed the **Africa Investment Programme on Water Security for Job Creation, Industrialisation and SDG Implementation**. With the aim of mobilising up to USD 100 million by 2020 across all African regions, the framework programme will promote water security for climate resilient infrastructure, SDG investments and job creation.

2.2 Climate Resilience, including disaster risk reduction

Along with the SDG6-SP, the second half of GWP's twin-track structuring of its work relates to the global climate agenda as defined by the Paris Agreement. The two streams are of course mutually supporting with climate-resilient development obviously a crucial aspect of SDG achievement, as illustrated through the SDG 13 which is dedicated to climate action.

In terms of the GWP Water and Climate Programme (WCP), the adaptation aspects of the Paris Agreement are setting the agenda. More specifically this relates to the adaptation components included by countries in their **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** together with the call for countries to develop **National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)**. The two aspects are closely linked with the NAPs being the obvious means through which to deliver on the internationally communicated commitments made through the NDCs.

The adaptation components of the NDCs together with the NAP process form a common strategic framework for the GWP WCP sub-programmes and projects. The NAP approach in

particular, which seeks to integrate adaptation considerations into all relevant policies and strategies, is very much in-line with GWP's track record on climate resilience and IWRM planning in general, and the organisation is therefore perfectly positioned to contribute. The NAP also provides the operational link between a country's NDCs and the SDGs, i.e. the implementation of the NDCs as a contribution to water and climate related SDGs. For an organisation that is always looking to exploit synergies and avoid overlaps between different development agendas and priorities, this relationship is one that GWP will be actively supporting countries to operationalise.

Together with the NDCs and NAP process, another common aspect targeted by the full GWP climate portfolio is the access to finance. The establishment of global climate financing mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund (AF), the UNDP Global Environment Facility (UNDP-GEF), etc., has presented a range of funding opportunities for countries to build resilience through the implementation of climate planning, including NAPs. However, there is currently a gap between the basic standards that need to be reached to produce bankable projects eligible for funding and the capacity among mandated institutions to develop proposals of the necessary quality, particularly in relation to water resources. GWP has a key role to play in supporting government ministries and departments responsible for climate change to access this funding by identifying priority actions through participatory processes and the development of robust proposals that meet the minimum criteria to successfully receive financing.

In 2018 the WCP will cover the implementation of up to 20 projects across three sub-programmes, namely the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) and the Associated Programme for Flood Management (APFM), the latter two of which are implemented jointly with WMO. In addition, the WCP also covers the WASH and Climate Resilience project in collaboration with UNICEF. The programme also has a global component which in 2018 will have a strong focus on pursuing strategic partnerships with multi-lateral development banks, UN agencies and others to boost its capacity to lead the global network in delivering country level support to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and accessing climate finance.

2017 workplan highlights under the different programme components of the climate theme are provided below:

WACDEP

In Africa, WACDEP continues to be endorsed by the African Union's African Ministers' Council for Water (AMCOW) and remains the foundation of Theme 4 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management of the AMCOW Implementation Plan. As per the Implementation Plan, from 2017 the second phase of WACDEP Africa has been expanded to include 10 new countries from across the continent.

In Asia and Latin America, the programme is building on the results of the first phase with a stronger emphasis on NAP processes and the NDCs. In Asia, a pan-continental function is

being established to replicate the success of the WACDEP Africa GWP Coordination Unit which provides an important synchronisation purpose in the African context.

At the global level, the work of WACDEP involves close collaboration with global partners active in the field of climate change adaptation. This includes continued work with UNFCCC particularly in the context of the NAP Global Support Programme, which is being used by GWP as a framework to support a number of countries to develop NAPs, as well as support to the Adaptation Committee, the Nairobi Work Programme and other bodies related to water and adaptation.

More specific 2018 highlights include:

- **National Adaptation Planning:** Support to the development of NAPs in Zambia, Tanzania, South Africa, Botswana, Tunisia, Kenya, Uganda, Nepal, Peru and the countries of Central America, as well as ongoing collaboration with the UNFCCC through the NAP-Global Support Programme
- **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):** Increased collaboration with the NDC Partnership, including formal membership as an International Organisation partner, and establishment of a partnership with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) for GWP to be a key delivery partner for the AFD's NDC Implementation Facility in select African countries.
- **Accessing finance:** Leveraging of funding from the GCF to support NAP processes in Southern and Eastern Africa, as well as individual water and climate resilience projects such as a water supply project in Livingstone, Zambia, in partnership with the Development Bank of South Africa.
- **Investment planning:** Support to the development of investment strategies in Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso and Mauritania, as well as the Orange-Senqu and Limpopo transboundary river basins.
- **Pan-Asia coordination:** Apply the continental WACDEP coordination function currently employed in Africa to the Asian continent with the aim of strengthening cross-regional collaboration and support for WACDEP in Asia, build fund-raising capacities and encourage knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning on the NAPs, NDCs and climate financing in the Asian context.
- **The global agenda:** Work with the UN General Assembly and UNDESA on coherence between the Paris Agreement and the SDGs including the publication of a paper outlining the synergies and possible tensions and trade-offs.

IDMP

The IDMP is a joint initiative of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and GWP focusing on enhancing drought resilience and aiming to promote better scientific understanding and inputs for drought management, drought risk assessment, monitoring, prediction and early warning, policy and planning for drought preparedness, and mitigation across sectors. Regional IDMPs have been developed in Central and Eastern Europe, the Horn of Africa and West Africa. Regional initiatives are being developed in South Asia, Central

America and South America. This is done in close alignment to seek synergies with the work of WACDEP and the overall NAP and NDC frameworks. A support function exists through a joint WMO-GWP Technical Support Unit in Geneva, which includes the recent establishment of a HelpDesk on Integrated Drought Management, making use of the expertise of 31 expert institutions, which have committed to partner with the IDMP.

Additional 2018 highlights include:

- **Drought monitoring and early warning:** Establishment, testing and national roll-out of the GWP developed Drought User Service tool targeted at national hydro-meteorological services for more accurate and efficient drought monitoring for the Danube region.
- **Drought and development planning in the Horn of Africa region:** Help to develop a conducive environment among IGAD member states to facilitate the mainstreaming of drought into development planning according to regional and national priorities aligned with countries NAP processes, NDCs, national development plans and other government development processes related to drought and water resources management.
- **Coordination of drought management actions in West Africa:** Reinforcement of existing platforms for managing information and data on drought at national and regional level by increasing regional collaboration among key institutions and encouraging knowledge sharing, including the dissemination of regional guidelines on drought management.
- **South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SADMS):** Continued roll-out and establishment of political buy-in for the operationalisation of the GWP-IWMI developed SADMS, including through the organisation of national consultations targeting institutions that stand to benefit from a platform on drought monitoring and forecasting.
- **New initiative on drought management in north-western Argentina:** Development of a new IDMP pilot initiative in the Tucuman province with endorsement and part-funding from the Argentina Sub-Secretariat of Water Resources.

APFM

The APFM is a joint initiative of the WMO and GWP. Its objective is to support countries in the implementation of Integrated Flood Management within the framework of Integrated Water Resources Management to maximise net benefits from the use of their floodplains and minimise loss of life. The HelpDesk on Integrated Flood Management has been operational for 6 years providing guidance on flood management policy, strategy and institutional development, as a demand driven facility, managed by a joint WMO-GWP Technical Support Unit, drawing on 30 expert institutions, committed to support the operations of the HelpDesk. Following a review of the APFM in 2016, greater emphasis on project preparation, synergies with the IDMP and flood early warning systems were identified to increase the programme's relevance.

Additional 2018 highlights include:

- **Leveraging funding for an APFM project in the Volta Basin:** Ongoing negotiations to secure Adaptation Fund financing for the project *Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin* being developed jointly with WMO and the Volta Basin Authority.

Climate resilience and WASH

UNICEF and GWP established a collaboration since 2014 to support countries and their partners across the world to improve sector thinking around WASH and climate change, cutting across both development and emergency preparedness programmatic spheres with climate resilience addressed as a cross-cutting issue encompassing elements of both Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change adaptation. The first Phase of the collaboration led to the development of a Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilient Development. The objective of the Framework is to provide WASH service delivery that is resilient to climate change both now and in the future. Specifically, the Framework focuses on investments to increase the resilience of the WASH sector to current as well as future climate variability and changes in climate. Phase II focused on completing all necessary technical guidance; on the implementation of the Framework in regions and countries; and on the necessary support for skill developments of WASH practitioners.

Highlights in 2018 include:

- **Collaboration at global level:** The focus of the third phase will be on the implementation of the Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilient Development through the development of a capacity building programme, building on the knowledge base developed during phases I and II of the collaboration. The programme is to be delivered by a recognised knowledge base entity in the field of WASH and climate resilience. It is also foreseen to establish support mechanisms for implementation of the Framework at different levels, including support to countries in accessing climate funds through the development of fundable initiatives.
- **Collaboration at regional and country level:** The global collaboration between UNICEF and GWP has opened perspectives at regional and country-level, such as the on-going agreement between GWP Cameroon and UNICEF Cameroon. Discussions are also currently being held to support WASH Climate Resilience in Madagascar and Mauritania. In addition, an agreement with ECCAS and the UNICEF Regional Office for West and Central Africa is being finalised to bring technical assistance for the development of a Strategy for resources mobilisation for the implementation of the ECCAS' Regional Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources Management.

2.3 Gender and youth

In addition to the above themes, the Strategy recognises the importance of the following two cross-cutting strategic aims:

2.3.1 Gender

Building on the achievements of 2017, GWP is committed to continue mainstreaming gender equality in the management of water resources, engaging its Network and the Community of

Practice created in 2017, and facilitating progress in the area both within the global debate, as well as supporting the inclusion of gender issues in the development of water governance frameworks, policies and investments at all levels. More specifically, GWP is seeking to incorporate the recommendations of the *GWP Action Piece on gender equality and inclusion in water resources management*⁷ in current and future initiatives, under the umbrellas of the Water and Climate Programme as well as the SDG6-SP. In terms of improving national capacities in alignment with global processes, GWP is incorporating recommendations from its Gender Action Piece, and promoting adoption of regional and national gender policies in the update of the 2015 NAP Water Supplement (pre-Paris). GWP is also evaluating multiple requests for gender-related support at regional and local levels, which would entail operationalisation of the Gender Action Piece and mobilisation of the Community of Practice to improve women's outcomes through policies, programmes, and investments. Some examples for 2018 are:

- **Southern Africa:** Implementation of the SADC Gender Action Plan (currently being developed in collaboration with GWP Southern Africa), by facilitating a community of practice with a regional scope, anchored by the SADC gender focal point in the ministry of water in each country, to enable exchange of knowledge and experiences on transboundary water management
- **Central America:** In collaboration with UNDP Cap-Net, a Water and Gender meeting at regional level will be organized, bringing the inclusion of water as a strategic issue in gender related activities at regional and national levels
- **West Africa:** Partnering in the implementation of a program of action (approved by ECOWAS countries in Sept. 2017) that mainstreams gender in the ECOWAS Water Resources Coordination Center, as guided by the ECOWAS Gender Strategy, and national gender policies of member countries
- **Mediterranean:** GWP will focus on developing and launching its regional Water and Gender agenda, that will include a focus on employment. GWP will continue mainstreaming gender issues in new and on-going initiatives in the Drin basin, as well as the Nexus work in the framework of the Southeast Europe 2020 Strategy, as well as the regional long-term initiative on Water-Employment-Migration. Both gender and youth perspectives will be included from the design phase of the programme, which will aim for entering the umbrella of the Union for Mediterranean.

2.3.2 Youth

The Youth agenda has gained an important momentum in recent years, empowering young water professionals across the globe, supporting the creation and development of a number of youth network at all levels and gradually involving them in decision-making processes and supporting youth-led initiatives. In 2017, GWP was highly involved in the development of the Youth for Water and Climate Platform (#YWC), which connects young leaders with potential donors and partners that are interested in helping these innovative youths achieve their goals. Further work is required in this area, and a milestone will be reached with the launch planned in 2018 during the World Water Forum. In 2018, GWP will continue engaging with the #YWC and the development of its 3 pillars (technical, communications and governance and financing), that were designed in view to best supporting SDG 6 implementation while

⁷ <http://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/about-gwp/publications/gender/gender-action-piece.pdf>

capitalizing on the knowledge and potential of Youth. GWP will also focus on supporting youth-led initiatives at regional and country levels.

These are some of the highlights for 2018:

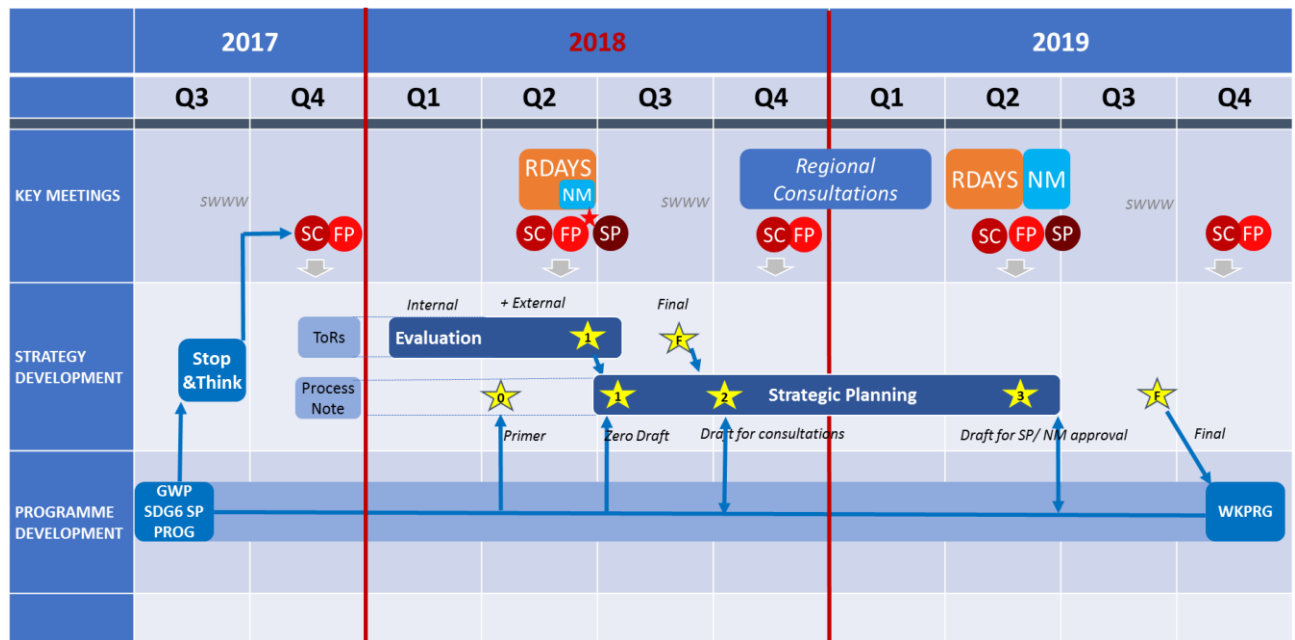
- **South Asia:** Building on its initial step of appointing Youth Focal Points in each CWP of the region, GWP South Asia will focus on developing national level youth networks, building on the existing local youth organisations. A regional competition will also be carried out to support youth-led initiatives. GWP South Asia has taken up a leading role in coordinating the GWP Youth activities globally.
- **Central Africa:** GWP will focus on supporting the operationalisation of the Central Africa Youth Water and Climate Network. The aim is to support the engagement of youth organisations in national planning processes through the Network.
- **China:** GWP aims to support the creation of a cross-regional youth alliance called “the young belt and road”, aligning the initiative with the regional context of the Green Belt and Road.

2.4 GWP Strategy evaluation and development

With the current GWP six-year strategy coming to an end date in 2019, 2018 will see the start of the transition to the next strategy. The process to develop the new strategy will consist of three key stages, namely:

1. Independent evaluation of the current strategy, incorporating inputs from complementary assessments such as the external evaluation of WACDEP Africa 2011-2016 (Nov. 2017), the GWP Knowledge and Learning review (Nov. 2017) and the GWP Network Survey (Dec. 2017), as well as other previous assessment of GWP programmes (e.g. the IDMP and APFM reviews from 2016).
2. Widespread consultation exercise organised across the network to ensure that the planning process is participatory and reflects the knowledge and priority needs of all GWP partners and stakeholders with the aim of avoiding a top-down and narrowly defined approach.
3. Drafting of the new strategy followed by endorsement by all relevant governance bodies.

Figure 2 below provides a more detailed overview and timeline of the process.



Legend: NM= Network Meeting; SC= Steering Committee; FP= Financial Partners; SP= Sponsoring Partners; WKPRG= WorkProgramme; SWWW= Stockholm World Water Week

Figure 2: GWP Strategy evaluation and development process

3 GWP 2018 Budget

3.1 Workplan 2018 Budget (Euros)

EXPENDITURE BUDGET 2018					
BASKET FUNDING	ACTUAL 2016	FORECAST 2017	BUDGET Rev 1 2017	BUDGET 2018	2017 Forecast vs 2018 Budget
PROGRAMME					
Core Programme					
Water Security & Climate					
<i>Catalytic, incl Synergies</i>	400 336	382 000	341 000	322 000	-16%
<i>WACDEP Africa</i>	2 060 829	1 609 000	1 764 000	1 490 000	-7%
<i>WACDEP Other Regions</i>	1 070 458	790 000	920 000	560 000	-29%
<i>IDMP Regions</i>	433 041	285 000	228 000	170 000	-40%
Total Water Security & Climate	3 964 664	3 066 000	3 253 000	2 542 000	-17%
Total SDG6 Support & Thematic Inputs	310 790	577 000	899 000	792 000	37%
Gender & Water	-	38 000	43 000	110 000	189%
Youth & Water	-	130 000	99 000	135 000	4%
Global processes	-	13 000	100 000	33 000	154%
Total Core Programme	4 275 454	3 824 000	4 394 000	3 612 000	-6%
Knowledge Management					
<i>Knowledge Management/ToolBox</i>	219 110	257 000	300 000	187 000	-27%
<i>Communications</i>	393 182	339 000	379 000	344 000	1%
Technical Committee	254 495	266 000	310 000	296 000	11%
Total Knowledge Management	866 787	862 000	989 000	827 000	-4%
Support to Water Partnerships					
<i>Regional Core Programme</i>	2 721 869	2 570 000	2 546 000	2 410 000	-6%
<i>Network Support</i>	1 238 937	1 203 000	1 356 000	1 354 000	13%
Total Support to Water Partnerships	3 960 806	3 773 000	3 902 000	3 764 000	0%
TOTAL PROGRAMME	9 103 047	8 459 000	9 285 000	8 203 000	-3%
GLOBAL GOVERNANCE					
<i>Reviews and Strategy development</i>	38 030	-	40 000	150 000	n/a
<i>Steering Committee</i>	221 114	206 000	215 000	147 000	-29%
<i>Network, SP & FPG meetings</i>	4 036	4 000	8 000	5 000	25%
TOTAL GLOBAL GOVERNANCE	263 180	210 000	263 000	302 000	44%
GWPO SECRETARIAT SERVICES					
<i>Staff</i>	581 076	649 000	729 000	682 000	5%
<i>Resource Mobilisation</i>	66 000	163 000	186 000	182 000	12%
<i>Training</i>	20 231	70 000	40 000	27 000	-61%
<i>Travel</i>	63 581	70 000	98 000	95 000	36%
<i>IT & Office costs</i>	200 145	189 000	198 000	181 000	-4%
<i>Audit/Legal</i>	57 207	35 000	35 000	65 000	86%
<i>Financial costs/revenues</i>	(108 466)	25 000	30 000	25 000	0%
<i>Designated funding; office rent & taxes</i>	847 423	800 000	800 000	850 000	6%
TOTAL GWPO SECRETARIAT	1 727 197	2 001 000	2 116 000	2 107 000	5%
GRAND TOTAL BASKET FUNDING	11 093 424	10 670 000	11 664 000	10 612 000	-1%
TOTAL INCOME BASKET FUNDING	11 221 148	10 670 000	11 664 000	10 612 000	
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	127 724	0	0	0	

3.2 Revenues

The 2018 revenues are put in the context of GWP multi-year programming (see 3 year WorkProgramme for reference) kEuros

1) View on the basket funding: core investors (institutional & programmes) – ambition to stabilize this revenue stream on a mid/long term horizon	FINANCING PARTNER	ACTUAL 2015	ACTUAL 2016	FORECAST 2017	BUDGET 2018	ESTIMATE 2019	ESTIMATE 2020
	Basket funding						
	China	35	44	43	-	-	-
	Denmark	1 608	1 597	1 600	1 600	-	-
	France	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment
	Germany	400	300	380	350	400	-
	Netherlands	1 000	1 500	-	850	750	750
	Netherlands additional	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Norway	-	-	540	270	270	-
	Sweden	1 602	1 555	2 300	2 600	2 600	2 600
	Switzerland	952	920	235	665	450	450
	UK	2 177	3 015	4 063	2 845	740	-
	UK	655	-	-	-	-	-
	France Food Security	30	28	-	-	-	-
	UNICEF	-	99	133	-	-	-
	EC SITWA, adm fee	53	42	-	-	-	-
	EC Mekrou, adm fee	31	34	47	-	-	-
	EC Nexus SAF, adm fee	-	-	10	19	15	-
	UNDP DRIN, adm fee	1	10	18	63	-	-
	Other	8	3	1	-	-	-
	Basket funding earmarked						
	Austria WACDEP	1 000	745	500	500	700	-
	Denmark Global Dialogue Pr	437	-	-	-	-	-
	Denmark WACDEP	710	481	-	-	-	-
	Sweden MfFA (rent & taxes)	784	848	800	850	850	850
	Total Basket funding	11 483	11 221	10 670	10 612	6 775	4 650

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2) View on designated funding: complementary projects (subject to changes / fluctuations)	FINANCING PARTNER	ACTUAL 2015	ACTUAL 2016	FORECAST 2017	BUDGET 2018	ESTIMATE 2019	ESTIMATE 2020
	Designated funding ²⁾						
DFID Gender WS		-	-	13	-	-	-
DHI/UNEP		-	-	63	-	-	-
EC Afri Alliance		-	13	6	20	-	-
EC SITWA		753	593	-	-	-	-
EC Mekrou		448	487	725	-	-	-
EC Nexus SAF		-	-	148	275	218	-
FAO		-	-	10	-	-	-
Finland		15	-	-	-	-	-
ICA, EUWI FWG for SITWA		-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan Water Forum		45	-	-	-	-	-
Korea Water Resources Corp.		79	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands HLPW		-	-	19	-	-	-
UNDP DRIN		52	536	922	3 168	-	-
UNESCO IWLearn		-	-	40	60	-	-
World Bank		10	-	67	-	-	-
Total Designated funding		1 402	1 629	2 013	3 523	218	-
3) Overall Summary (Revenues GWPO)	TOTAL INCOME	12 885	12 850	12 683	14 135	6 993	4 650
	EXPENDITURES	12 935	12 722	12 683	14 135		
	<i>Not confirmed</i>					<i>1 020</i>	<i>1 200</i>
	<i>Confirmed</i>			<u>12 683</u>	<u>14 135</u>	<u>5 973</u>	<u>3 450</u>
	ANTICIPATED			12 683	14 135	6 993	4 650
4) Locally Raised Funding (LRF) ⁸		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	TOTAL LRF⁸	Actuals	Actuals	Forecast	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
		4,107	1,307	2,500	3,200	2,300	(-)

⁸ Important notes: (1) Figures for 2017-2020 LRF are based on estimates, subject to revision, incl. for 2017.; (2) Some regional projects financing is managed through GWPO (e.g. Drin). It is reflected in the table “designated finding” and not in LRF.

4 Logframe targets 2018⁹

Indicator	2018 targets	Illustrative examples of targets
I1: No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	49 M	Western Balkans: Beneficiaries of advanced nexus approaches to water management
I2: Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	402 M	Southern Africa: Investments mobilised via project preparation in Zambia and Tanzania
O1: No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	16	Benin: National Climate Change Policy integrating water security
O1g: No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	8	Peru: Gender a priority area in the IWRM Plan of Water Resources Conseil of CHIRILU
O2: No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	6	Uganda: Water and Environment Sector investment plan
O3: No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	5	Central America: Formal commitment to a water agenda in the Trifinio region
O4: No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	6	Lake Chad: Lake Chad Basin Early Warning Systems project
O5: No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP	5	Honduras: Nationally Determined Contributions
O6: Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%	
O7: Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	22	Central Africa: Youth Water and Climate network engaged in national planning processes
OT1.1: Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	14	Global: High-Level Panel for Water Valuing Water Initiative report
OT1.2: No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	23	Eastern Africa: Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
OT1.3: No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	73	Mauritania: Ministry of Hydraulics
OT1.3g: No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	19	Tunisia: Local authority of Ghar El Melh
OT1.4: No. of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	24	Burkina Faso: National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/CONEDD)
OT1.5: No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	31	Central African Republic
OT1.6: No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	27	Haiti: Rainwater harvesting systems for households and agricultural use
OT1.6g: No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	12	El Salvador: Rainwater Harvesting
OT1.7: No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	17	Sri Lanka: Lessons learnt from irrigated and plantation sector demonstration projects
OT1.8: No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	117 561	Greece: IUWM applications in the City of Alexandroupolis
OT2.1: No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	581	Central & Eastern Europe: Drought User Service training for experts from National Hydro-Meteorological Services
OT2.1g: No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/ initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	33	West Africa: Youth focused training under the <i>TonFuturTonClimat</i> initiative
OT2.2: No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	17	Central America: Regional SDG 6 exchange with the Water Directors Committee and the CCAD
OT2.3: No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.	243	Bangladesh: Media coverage of events surrounding World Environment Day
OT2.4: Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated	64	Mediterranean: Methodological guidelines on international climate financing
OT2.4g: No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	12	Caribbean: Regional manual to incorporate gender and youth into SDG 6
OT2.5: User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	75%	Latin America: User satisfaction survey of International Water Law Training
OT2.6: No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions.	9	Zambia: Collaboration with the Development bank of Southern Africa
OT3.2a: Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds .	>3.2	
OT3.2b: Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions .		

⁹ Note that some regions have yet to submit final targets for 2018. The figures included in this table are therefore likely to increase once the outstanding information has been received.

Annex A – Global and regional synoptic

The following section provides a more detailed summary of the contents of the individual global and regional 3-year Work Programmes. The highlighted text (*italic blue*) shows the aspects of the 3-year Work Programme that will be targeted within the 2018 workplan. The non-italicised text therefore reflects the Work Programme activities that will be addressed through future detailed annual workplans. More detailed summaries of the global and regional workplans can be found in Volumes 2 and 3 respectively.

Note: The tables provided below have been compiled through an initial screening of the individual global and regional 3-year Work Programmes and are not complete. A more thorough analysis of the work programmes themselves, as well as associated planning documents, is currently ongoing following which the tables will be updated in the GWP 3-year Work Programme 2017-2019 – Volume 1: Summary.

Global agenda

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by GWP entities	Targeted boundary actors	Global processes which GWP aims to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the implementation of the water-related SDGs at the country level through its Country Water Partnerships (CWPs). Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Contribution to the UN Water Task Force on SDG Implementation <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate objective analysis, evidence based arguments and innovative ideas to influence policy debates to achieve the SDGs as well as facilitate new ways of producing, customising, and communicating useful knowledge to a wide range of stakeholders <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP will make use of the network’s experience with global, regional and national coordination platforms and ensure linkages, including the reinforcement of linkages to non-water organizations and participation of multi-sectoral partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Water; UN agencies; Donor agencies; Regional development banks; African Ministerial Council for Water; WWC; OECD; ASEAN; IWMI; EU FWG; GCF; GEF; CFS Chairs; CGIAR; IW Learn; JRC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-2015 Development Framework and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC UNDP Supporting LDCs to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) process 8th World Water Forum OECD Water Governance Initiative Global High Level Panel on Water and Peace UN High Level Political Forum on SDGs

<p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the SDGs implementation through SDG Preparedness Facility (SDG-PF) • GWP will collaborate with UN-Water on monitoring of selected SDGs including regular country surveys following the Rio+20 IWRM Status Report • Promote and monitor the commitments of Implementation Roadmap 3.4 of 7th World Water Forum on “Smart Implementation of IWRM” with UNESCO • Implement the WACDEP Phase II and Paris Climate Agreement • Collaboration with WMO on the joint Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) and Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) • Support the food security and water initiative in Sub Saharan Africa as a flagship project • IUWM Programme for Africa with AfDB and creation of Urban Hub • Support implementation of Youth White Paper Recommendation to Paris agreement through Youth for Water and Climate Initiative 		
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); Paris Climate Agreement; National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP); Delta management; Integrated drought management; Integrated flood management</i></p> <p><i>Transboundary: International Water Law</i></p> <p><i>Nexus: Food Security and Water Initiative</i></p> <p><i>Urbanisation: IUWM Africa Programme, Urban Hub</i></p> <p><i>Youth: Youth for Water and Climate Initiative</i></p> <p><i>Gender: Implementation of the GWP Gender Strategy</i></p>		

Regional agendas

AFRICA

Pan African Agenda

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by GWP entities	Targeted boundary actors	Pan African processes which GWP aims to influence
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<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), Regional Economic Commissions and River Basin Organisations to advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in shared water courses for regional and economic development • Support the implementation of AMCOW Water Resource Management Priority Action Plan <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of pan African training material to drive capacity development on water security and climate resilience in the region <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up and support regional and country structures to effectively implement projects across Africa <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the SITWA (Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Management in Africa) project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Union (AU), African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), African Development Bank (AfDB), UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); ANBO; INBO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMCOW Agenda
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: Capacity building for climate resilient development in Africa</i> <i>Transboundary: Institutional framework for transboundary water management in Africa</i></p>		

Central Africa

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct involvement in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Climate Change agenda especially the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). • Support to States of Central Africa for SDG implementation and its inclusion in national water policies, national plans for adaptation to climate change and national development plans and ECCAS Water Policy <p>Goal 2:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region: <i>Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); Banque de Développement d'Etats d'Afrique Central (BDEAC); Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC); International Commission for Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin (CICOS)</i> • National: <i>Ministries of water and environment in Cameroon, CAR and Sao Tome and Principe; University of Bangui</i> 	<p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon: <i>National Water Policy</i> • Sao Tome Principe: <i>National Water Policy</i> • Central African Republic: <i>National Water Policy</i> • Cameroon: <i>Investment Plan for the Cameroon National Adaptation Plan</i> • Gabon: <i>Establishment of the Ogoue–Ntem River Basin Organisation and developing its water development and management master plan</i> <p>Regional:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A system for monitoring and reporting on water security and water resources agreed between the States, Regional and the Transboundary River Basin Organizations is operational <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of a mentoring program for youth through the establishment of a framework for dialogue with youth platforms in the region</i> • <i>A fundraising strategy is developed and operationalised by GWP-CAf</i> <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Cameroon, Sao Tome Principe, the Central African Republic and the Lake Chad River Basin.</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) regional water policy</i> • <i>ECCAS Hydrometeorological Strategy</i> • <i>Lake Chad Basin Early Warning System</i> • <i>Lake Chad basin IWRM Plan</i>
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: Management of floods and drought</i></p> <p><i>Transboundary: Development of an Early Warning System in the Lake Chad Basin; Development of a hydrometeorological strategy for Central Africa</i></p> <p><i>Urbanisation: Promotion of an integrated approach to urban water management in collaboration with water utilities and municipalities</i></p>		

East Africa

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>GWP EA to support IGAD and NELSAP/LVBC in developing investment program for joint implementation</i> • <i>IGAD adopted integrated drought management approach to build drought resilience, and facilitate regional integration and economic development.</i> • <i>Ministries of Water and Finance in the countries of the region improved efficiency in project preparation for leveraging funding from traditional sources and climate funds</i> • <i>Collaboration with African water facility (AWF) to provide financial support for IUWM implementation.</i> <p>Goal 2:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National: Ministries of Water, Agriculture, Finance, Energy and Infrastructure in countries in the region</i> • <i>Region: East African Community (EAC); Nile Basin Initiative (NBI); Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC); Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), IWMI, FAO</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Uganda: Catchment Management Planning</i> <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP)</i> • <i>IGAD, EAC/LVBC and NELSAP/NBI work programmes</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cases from the programs/activities of GWPEA partner organizations on climate resilience and water security documented, and work expanded to include innovative approaches to facilitate learning and influence policy/practice</i> <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support establishment of new CWPs in the Region (S. Sudan, Djibouti, Seychelles, Comoros) • Strengthen existing CWPs to obtain sustained financing and networking <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the <i>Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP)</i> • Implement <i>Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)</i> in the greater horn of Africa • IUWM projects together with Urban Centres in the region • Implementing <i>SDG PF</i> in Uganda and Kenya 		
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: Strengthened regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in shared water resources; Integration of climate resilience into sectoral development planning in Uganda and Kenya; Facilitate the implementation strategy developed between GWPEA and IGAD within the IDDRSI framework</i> <i>Urbanisation: Development of IUWM projects</i></p>		

Southern Africa

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Supporting the development and implementation of programmes and projects to implement basin plans for ORASECOM, LIMCOM & ZAMCOM</i> • <i>Supporting the integration of water security and climate change resilience into national development planning and decision making processes</i> <p>Goal 2:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: <i>National water, environment, meteorology, disaster management units, economic planning & finance, agriculture & land ministries, MMEWD (Zambia) and MWID (Tanzania)</i> • Region: <i>Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM); Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM); Limpopo River Basin Commission (LIMCOM); The Southern African Development Community (SADC); GCF; UNDP; AWF/AFDB</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP-GSP in Zambia and Lesotho <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) IWRM Plan</i> • <i>Limpopo River Basin IWRM Plan</i> • <i>The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Climate Change Adaptation strategy for the Water sector (CCWAS)</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Capacity building and the provision of knowledge to influence development planning processes and investments</i> • <i>Institutionalization of knowledge sharing as a key crosscutting dimension of the GWPSA network</i> • <i>Develop Monitoring and Evaluation tools that ensure systematic knowledge sharing activities</i> • <i>Conducting needs/gaps analyses on what specific knowledge is needed in the region across priority thematic areas</i> <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Support select GWP-SA CWPs to establish fully functional country level secretariats</i> • <i>Develop capacity among CWPs for fundraising</i> <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Tanzania and Zambia</i> • <i>Support implementation of SADC RSAP IV with the EU Nexus dialogue initiative</i> • <i>SDG PF implementation in Tanzania and Zambia</i> • <i>WACDEP Africa CU will raise funds to pursue the implementation of the Africa Urban Water Security Programme targeting 12 countries and 12 cities in Africa including Kinshasa-DRC, Seychelles, Mozambique, Zimbabwe</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan on IWRM (RSAP IV)</i> • <i>LIMCOM Disaster Risk Reduction Plan</i> • <i>ZAMCOM Strategic Plan</i>
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: Advancement of regional (SADC) and river basin organisation (LIMCOM, ZAMCOM and ORASECOM) cooperation in climate change adaptation; Integration of climate change resilience into national development planning</i></p> <p><i>Food/energy: The water-energy-food nexus through EU SADC Nexus dialogues</i></p> <p><i>Urbanisation: Water pollution control in urban settings; Funding for water and sanitation infrastructure; Equitable access to water and sanitation</i></p>		

West Africa

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Support to countries in their National Adaptation Planning and implementation processes so that CWPs'</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: Ministries in charge of water resources, energy, agriculture 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IWRM Plans to be developed as required</i> <p><i>Regional:</i></p>

<p><i>involvement will help enhancing water security issues in the development of National Adaption Plans and the implementation of INDCs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dialogue to engage or support the development process of IWRM plans in the countries where they do not exist when required: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, and Liberia • <i>Supporting the implementation of existing IWRM plans- Mali, Senegal, Benin, Cape Verde, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire</i> <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>GWP/WA network brings appropriate knowledge to specific regional audiences to help in decision making and behavior change on emerging issues</i> <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implement the fundraising strategy so that GWP/WA and the CWP in West Africa are able to mobilize funds for IWRM's operationalization</i> <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the programme Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin (Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger)</i> • <i>Implementation of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)</i> • <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) Phase II – Mali and Benin</i> • <i>APFM project in the Volta Basin</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region: <i>Volta Basin Authority (VBA); Niger Basin Authority (NBA); ECOWAS/WRCC; 2IE; West African Economic and Monetary union (WAEMU); Regional Center of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS/AGRHYMET); African Center of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD-Niger); Liptako-Gourma Authority (ALG), WSA (EX CREPA), CILSS, FAO, Association of water Utilities, the Regional Association for Irrigation and drainage (RAID), Water Users Associations including the regional and National Coordination of the water Users in Niger basin, national water companies and the African Water Association, and Industrialists;</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Action Plan of West Africa Regional Policy on Water Resources of the ECOWAS</i> • <i>implementation of the Strategic Action Plan of VBA</i> • <i>Basin development plan for Mekrou river</i> • <i>AMCOW Youth Water and Sanitation Strategy</i>
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: Drought management; Strengthening resilience to climate change through the development of water sector; Development of National Adaptation Plans</i></p> <p><i>Transboundary: Poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin;</i></p> <p><i>Food: Drought resilient agriculture</i></p> <p><i>Urbanisation: Incorporation of water security into Municipal Development Plans</i></p>		

ASIA

Caucasus and Central Asia

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist regional countries to formulate their National Water Development Strategies aiming to create water security and facilitate wider IWRM implementation as a part of those strategies • Support countries in implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), coordinated with other related initiatives such as the NAP Global Support Programme led by UNDP and UNEP in collaboration with FAO, IFAD, WHO, UNITAR, GiZ and others. <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of awareness raising campaign for water management planning and its application in all CACENA countries <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strengthening partnerships for SDG 6 (and interlinked SDGs) implementation</i> <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) - Support countries in implementation of the Paris Agreement commitments on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), coordinated with UNFCCC National Focal Points. • The SDG & Water Preparedness Facility component's goal is to support specific efforts on understanding, monitoring and financing the implications of the new SDG framework in a selected set of countries during the period 2016-2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: <i>CACENA Governments and National Water Authorities, Water-management organizations, water users and local authorities, National authorities responsible for Emergency Situations in countries, International organizations and donors, CWPs</i> • Region: <i>Regional organizations and Universities</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>INDC's through WACDEP and SDG-PF</i>
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: The use of IWRM as a practical approach to enhance climate change adaptation</i></p>		

China

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/AWPs	Targeted boundary actors	Sub-national and national processes which the RWP/AWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote integration of SDG6 to be adapted into Shaanxi & Hunan Provincial policies, strategies and plans • Professional references and strategic recommendations to the decision-makers for the further national strategy/policy decisions • IWRM concepts combined into the draft of the Yangtze River Law and its legislation • Organize and support Water Think Tanks <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the South-South Cooperation • Strengthen capacity of institutions and professionals in implementing IWRM through dissemination, knowledge management and training • Develop more international water resources programmes and support international sustainable strategies; • Establish consulting experts group of water security and climate resilience <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking with civil society for advocacy and dissemination and new partnerships • Building capacity of existing and new provincial and river basin partnerships • Strengthen capacity building of GWP China's internal work system <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial: Department of Water Resources, River Basin Commissions, Yangtze River Conservancy Commission • National: Ministry of Water Resources; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Health; National Development and Reform Commission, Universities, Potential Donors 	<p><i>Sub-national:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yangtze River Law and its legislation • Hebei, Shaanxi, Hunan and Fujian – Provincial Socio-Economic Development Plans and Water Sector Plans <p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National development strategy, namely, the 13th Five-Year Plan • National Water Development Plan • National economic development plan at the central government level
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate:</i> Integration of water security and climate resilience into national and provincial economic development and water development plans</p> <p><i>Transboundary:</i> Yangtze River Law</p> <p><i>Nexus:</i> Water and the ecosystem management in river basins</p>		

South Asia

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs/AWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs/AWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance regional/south-south cooperation in climate change adaptation (including disaster risk management), water food and energy security, and transboundary water management. • <i>Policies, strategies, guidelines and institutional frameworks are in place and experiences shared to incorporate IWRM principles and CCA processes</i> <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Youth & gender capacities enhanced to understand and promote water resources conservation, water sanitation and best practices, new technologies, cultivation and cropping options, indigenous and non-conventional technologies to cope with water security and climate change</i> • <i>Integrated communication interventions including media tours, roadshows, street dramas, publications, TV& radio shows including media as a partner in promotion of IWRM and related water issues.</i> • <i>Integration of IWRM as part of curricula in school and other training programmes.</i> <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Regional and Country Partnerships and collaborating partners have enhanced capacity, competence in fund raising, promotion of IWRM, coordination, and practice good governance</i> <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Resilience Programme (WACREP) in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka</i> • <i>South Asia climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF) and organizing the CSUF for the Water Sector annually</i> • <i>IDMP: South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SA DMS) Phase III activities</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: <i>National, State/Provincial, District, Local and River Basin level government, Area Water Partnerships, CBOs</i> • Region: <i>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC); Network of Asian River Basin Organizations (NARBO); Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN); South Asian Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP); Indus River System Authority,</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal: <i>Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA)</i> <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>South Asia climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF) and organizing the CSUF for the Water Sector annually</i> • <i>3rd Asia Pacific Water Summit 2017</i> • <i>8th World Water Forum 2018</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUWM Capacity Building Program for South Asia • Pan Asia Community Based Flood Management 		
Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: WACREP Phase II including IDMP</i> <i>Urbanisation: Capacity Building Programme</i>		

Southeast Asia

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize dialogues for review and assessment of water related issues and integrate in national food and agriculture policies by CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam • Myanmar WP will support key stakeholders to identify pilot study areas and organize dialogues for flood and drought management • By 2020, at least 3 countries supported by GWP –SEA through its partners to develop domestic gender mainstreaming policies and instruments in water resources management and mainstream in CWPs work • facilitate agreement or commitment to enhance water security for transboundary basins (Mekong basin and Golok basin). • Indonesia: Performance evaluation of Completed Irrigation Rehabilitation & Development and Effectiveness and Efficiency of Flood & Drainage Measures <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWPs to organize discussions and consultations for development and strengthening of monitoring and reporting for water resources management with UN Water <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: Line ministries, government institutions, water development agencies, NGOs, • Lao PDR - Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) & Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Lao Youth’s Union, Lao Women’s Union, Universities, • Malaysia - National Water Resources Council, Academy of Sciences Malaysia (ASM), ASEAN Working Group on Water Management and Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID), National Water Services Commission, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, University Putra, Institute for Environment and Development • Myanmar: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Yangon Technological University • Indonesia: DG. Water Resources Management and DG. of Human Settlement, Ministry of Public Works) • Region: Association of Southeast Asian Network (ASEAN); Mekong River Commission (MRC), River Basin Commissions 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia: National Energy Policy • Lao PDR: 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED) 2016-2020 • Malaysia: National Water Resources Policy (NWRP), Malaysia River Environment Improvement Programme, Non-Revenue Water (NRW) Action Plan, National Agro-Food Policy • Philippines: Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) • Myanmar: National Agriculture Policy <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mekong River Commission (MRC) Basin Development Plan

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 young people under age 25, of which at least 50% are women, supported through the WaY leadership programme (Water and Youth). • RWP and CWPs access new and diverse funding sources and increase overall funding to double that provided through GWPO • RWP/CWP network to establish a robust monitoring framework and associated reporting mechanism with regular reporting on outcomes • InaWP will conduct: a national stakeholders dialogue to identify required measures to strengthen GWP,-GWP-SEA, and InaWP networking <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam</i> 		
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate:</i> Integrated management for the deltas of Mekong, Disaster risk management</p> <p><i>Transboundary:</i> Mekong and Golok river basins among the riparian states, Ayeyarwady delta in Myanmar</p> <p><i>Energy:</i> Integration of water security into national energy policy in Indonesia</p> <p><i>Food:</i> Integration of water security into national policies on food/agriculture across the region</p>		

LAC

Caribbean

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish regional cooperation frameworks, e.g. association of Ministers with responsibility for water, agencies, technicians, etc. Intra-regional training workshops; Joint research programmes. • Develop and promote the use of templates and models for integrating water security into national development plans and sectoral plans; and for valuation and factoring natural capital and restoration efforts (water energy, environment) into national economic decision making including annual budgeting <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and operationalize Regional Technical Committee • Create the framework for knowledge transfer • Creation and strengthening of the linkages between research, technology and information dissemination and application <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen GWP capacity for project preparation and financing • Proportional representation applied within the region in terms of gender, youth, indigenous peoples. <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) • Development and implementation of programme on IUWM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region: Caribbean Community (CARICOM); Caribbean Water & Sewerage Association (CAWASA); Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC); Caribbean Disaster Management Agency (CDEMA); Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS); Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH); Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate:</i> Cooperation among Caribbean states on addressing climate change in the context of sustainable growth and economic development <i>Urbanisation:</i> Integrated approach to the management of urban water and wastewater</p>		

Central America

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of recommendation for the sustainable management of transboundary basins in the region • Promote meaningful participation of women and youth (especially from vulnerable sectors) in dialogue and policy development processes on water management • Promote the incorporation of the water, food, and energy nexus, in policies, strategies, national adaptation plans, SDGs’ implementation and INDCs implementation paths • Strengthen capacities of legislators and other relevant actors in topics related to water resources and climate <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a communications strategy • Strengthen capacities on the establishment of indicators to monitor NAP and INDCs implementation • Systematize experiences about the use of technologies in pilot projects for efficient water use and dissemination of results <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build fundraising capacity among the CWPs through the provision of support of WACDEP • Increase country-level partners, mainly among those types of organizations that are not adequately represented in the network. <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: <i>Water Ministries, Universities/Training Centers, Legislators</i> • Region: <i>The Central American Integration System (SICA); Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD); El Centro de Integración Meteorológica Hidrológica de América Central (CIMHAC); Regional Water Resources Committee (CRRH), WMO, Ministries of Foreign Affairs</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INDC implementation in countries
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: Incorporation of climate change adaptation into the management plans of transboundary basins in the region; Development of climate variability scenarios</i></p>		

Urbanisation: IUWM planning in the major cities of the region
Transboundary: [International Water Law](#)

South America

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate/support processes for the inclusion of water security, nexus and climate change in policies, strategies, national adaptation plans and INDCs implementation paths • Support the development of recommendations for the sustainable management of transboundary basins in the region and share them with legislators through International Water Law Programme • Adapt to SAM - GWP CAM’s guidelines for the inclusion of risk with focus on water resources in Municipal Development Plans • <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of dialogue/training workshops within the framework of the Latin American training programme on International Water Law • Promotion of the use and application of training modules on Integrated Urban Waters Management in four cities (Caracas, Santiago, BsAs, Lima and Asunción) <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen RWP and CWPs governance and improved their overall performance and capacity to work effectively in fundraising • Engage new GWP partners in the region and has established new CWPs. • Young professionals are increasingly involved in and cooperating with GWP SAM initiatives <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Peru 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: Legislators, Ministries of Environment, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Ministries of Finance, Water authorities, National water and climate authorities, Municipalities, Youth Organizations, Women Organizations and Ministries, Journalists • Regional: Iberoamerican Union of Municipalists (UIM), UNESCO/IHP-LAC, UNASUR, Mercosur, International Co-operation Agencies, 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Development Plans • National Adaptation Plans

Thematic priorities:

Climate: Incorporation of climate change considerations in the strategies, policies and development plans at national and regional level

Urbanisation: Capacity building on integrated management of urban water in the American Continent

Transboundary: Increased capacity among governmental officials from Latin America on international water laws

EUROPE

Central and Eastern Europe

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries in the region facilitated stakeholders dialogue to adopt updated river basin management plans and flood risk management plans according to EU Water Framework Directive and Floods Directive • National Consultations on present status of Significant Water Management issues (2019) and the very first draft of 3rd on River Basin Management Plans and 2nd FRMPs (2019) <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to development of tools and methodologies and their testing within the framework of projects – EOP Danube, PROLINE-CE, DriDanube, JoinTisza, WaterInnEU, Danube Sediment, and others <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundraising capacity of the region and countries and develop and Resource Mobilization Strategy • Establishment of Reserve Fund at Regional Level • IDMP CEE Strategic Advisory Group <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) • Hungary and Moldova to implement SDG-Preparedness Facility and supported their respective governments in SDG-6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: <i>National public authorities (such as NHMS, emergency authorities), National sectoral agencies (agricultural agencies, water managers, etc.), Water authorities in institutions dealing with planning, RBMP, water management, River Basin Management authorities in the countries, Schools and Youth organizations in Central and Eastern Europe, Media (journalist, TV reporters)</i> • Region: <i>International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR); International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC); International Commission for the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), DMCSEE</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National Drought Management Decision-Making process</i> <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Danube Economic Strategy Task Force</i> • <i>Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan</i> • <i>Water Framework Directive revision</i> • <i>Drought Risk Assessments, under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism</i> • <i>Regional Drought Management Decision-making scheme</i> • <i>European Union Strategy for the Danube Region</i>
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: National and Regional Drought Decision Making Processes under EU Drought and Floods Directives</i></p> <p><i>Urbanisation: Promotion of sustainable sanitation in less developed communities</i></p> <p><i>Transboundary: Danube Economic Strategy</i></p>		

Mediterranean (Also to be considered in Africa)

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate Policy dialogue and catalytic actions and implement demo applications for IWRM and WSS planning at regional, national and local/ river basin level • Facilitate Regional and national policy dialogue, build capacity and implement solutions on climate change adaptation and Transboundary IWRM • Implement Local pilot applications and local and promote regional dialogue on Non-Conventional Water Resources Management, and the Urban Water Resources Management agenda advances through city-level interventions • Networking, policy planning, and local pilot applications for addressing Migration challenges related to water security are promoted and disaster risk reduction. <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share Knowledge and raise awareness on water challenges and contribute to the identification of sustainable solutions in the Mediterranean • Assist Parliamentarians and Media in tackling more efficiently IWRM issues in their fields of operation and power • Promote Education for IWRM through the Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Country and local water partnerships are explored and established • Explore and enhance collaborations and action with Gulf countries governments, stakeholders and GCC regional institutions aiming at promoting GWP objectives in the area, and an operational agenda is established and advance • Engage Regional partners to contribute to the design and advancement of recent GWP-Med focus themes reflecting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region: <i>UfM Water Expert Group, League of Arab States (LAS), Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW), UNECE Water Convention (1992), Barcelona Convention (1974), Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMPSUD) and of the Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD), GCC regional institutions, Gulf countries governments</i> 	<p>National:</p> <p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>EU Water Framework Directive and the extended EU acquis</i> • <i>5+5 Initiative for the Western Mediterranean, including its Water Strategy (2015)</i> • <i>Arab Water Security Strategy (2011)</i> • <i>Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (2015)</i>

<p><i>priorities in the GWP Strategy 2020, including on Gender and on Youth, also with emphasis on Employment</i></p> <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Making Cooperation Happen in the Mediterranean' Project (2016-2018, GWP-Med/Sida)</i> • <i>Water, Climate and Development II' Project (2017-2019, GWP)</i> • <i>Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector' Programme (2014-2017, GWP-Med/Sida)</i> • <i>GWP SDGs Preparedness Facility (2017 on</i> • <i>SWIM/H2020 II Project (2016-2019, LDK/EU)</i> • <i>Water Integrity in the MENA' Project (2015-2017, SIWI/Sida)</i> • <i>MedProgramme (2017-2020, UNEP-MAP/GEF)</i> • <i>Nexus in SEE' Project (2017-2019, ADA)</i> • <i>IW:LEARN 4 (2016-2019, UNESCO/GEF)</i> • <i>Drin Project (2015-2019, UNDP/GEF)</i> • <i>Non-Conventional Water Resources Management' Programme (2014-2018, Coca-Cola)</i> • <i>Water for the City' Project (2016-2018, Coca-Cola)</i> 		
<p>Thematic priorities: Climate Change IUWM Gender/Youth Transboundary Cooperation</p>		

Annex B – Technical Committee Publications 2018

Table A: TEC Knowledge products and purpose

Title of publication (working)	Purpose
Climate Insurance and Water-related Disaster Risk Management: Unlikely partners in promoting Development in SIDS and LDCs?	<p>The PP explores the question of how climate related risk transfer mechanisms, including insurance, can mobilise water related disaster risk reduction investments and, by doing so contribute to development.</p> <p>It will input the UN SG's HLP on water Disasters and planned Asia Summit on Disasters in Mongolia.</p> <p>Dialogue type of paper to stimulate discussion of water and insurance sectors with a high attention to the government.</p> <p>The paper was developed in 2017. It will be published and promoted in the XXX events/fora in 2018.</p> <p>Target audience: to be added (Adrian helps)</p>
Water Sharing as a means to attain SDG6	<p>Wherever there is water scarcity, SDG 6 requires the development and use of robust water sharing systems. TEC wants to provide more concrete advice and guidance on IWRM implementation in line with SDG6.5.1. How much water may be used at any point in time and how much must be left for non-consumptive purposes? What are governance arrangements and incentives for innovation? How water sharing system ensure that the human right to water is recognised and valued?</p> <p>In 2018, a perspectives paper will be produced to bring the understanding of robust water sharing concept. This initiative will continue in 2019 with series of technical briefs on specific aspects, regional/national workshops to be the entry point for 2020 GWP Strategy.</p>
Water Stewardship and Private sector	<p>To bridge the communication gap between the public and private sectors by implementing IWRM in a fair and efficient manner. This paper is on demand of RWPs and CWPs to provide practical recommendations to involve business sector. Also, recommendations to both to the governments and corporations to establish transparent partnerships will be addressed.</p> <p>In 2018, briefing to be presented at Regional Days (May 2018) with the final product envisaged in 2019 to support a 2020 GWP Strategy.</p>

Table B: Knowledge products contributed/with contribution of external partners

Title of publication (working)	Purpose
Water and Migration	<p>FAO CBL and GWP TEC, in collaboration with researchers from Oregon State University, developed a survey of the peer-reviewed literature on interlinkages between water and migration. TEC Chair will be involved in task force under FAO WASAG. The literature survey will provide a base to both the FAO Annual Report, the FAO Directors speeches at World Food Day, the FAO World food security program and World Food Survey and TEC Policy brief to be presented at Water Week 2019 (No one is left behind).</p>
Financing multi-purpose infrastructure	<p>The paper will address highly political and sensitive issues: how to finance long-term capital-intensive investments where benefits are broadly distributed in private and public domains. Academic papers call for sustainable investments, however, political realities and practical implementations go far beyond the academic exercise.</p> <p>In 2018, perspectives paper will address infrastructure financing as a major element of IWRM.</p> <p>Target group are governments that spurt to prepare investment plans to implement SDGs</p>
Cost Benefit Analysis for Disaster Risk Reduction in Mega Cities	<p>This is to include a special issue of the peer reviewed Water Policy Journal Co edited by GWPO, UN HLP and the paper will examine the types of DRR investments used for water related disasters and their cost and benefits (BCA) with special attention to large cities in developing countries. It will also offer directions on how such BCA can be done and what types of data are needed to engage in BCA for DRR in mega cities.</p>

Title of publication (working)	Purpose
	External knowledge partners: AgroParisTech – ENGREF, UN SG’s HELP panel on water related disasters, Singapore University policy.
Benefit of Action and Cost of Inaction	TEC requested to provide advisory to the WMO/GWP paper. This activity will be coordinated with WMO and GWPO focal point
Water and Land Governance and Gender	The Background paper No. 24 was developed and the request is to translate it into French. TEC will co-finance the translation

Annex C – Workplan Context – GWP’s Strategy “Towards 2020”

The GWP – A Global Action Network

The GWP is a Global Action Network (GAN)¹⁰ of more than 3,000 diverse Partner organisations united by a joint vision of water security – managing water sustainably for people, economies and the environment. GANs are increasingly recognised as prominent features of the evolving development and humanitarian landscape¹¹. Networks such as the GWP, are distinct from more formally constituted hierarchically-based organisational entities. Effective workplanning and monitoring of networked organisations is no small challenge.

Since its inception, the GWP Network has evolved to be a complex group of independent Partner organizations aligned in most cases in semi-autonomous Country and Regional Water Partnerships, supported by a Global Secretariat (an inter-governmental organisation called the GWPO, including the Technical Committee) based in Stockholm. The ‘glue’ that holds the Network together is its shared vision, mission and goals as outlined in the current Strategy. The Regional and Country Water Partnerships are required to adhere to certain conditions of accreditation, in order to use the GWP name and logo, and to be linked in to the GWP family. Workplanning is not done in isolation, but rather each entity within the Network seeks to “blend” within the overall workplan to link coherently with the workplans of the other entities.

A results chain across 3 strategic goals – GWP’s “theory of change”

The GWP Strategy for the period 2014 to 2019 has been developed on the basis of a *theory of change* with a new mission and three well-defined goals developed in consultation with stakeholders across the GWP Network. The Strategy is summarised in the diagram following.

¹⁰ Global, multi-stakeholder, inter-organisational change networks (Wadell, Steve. 2011. Global action networks: creating our future together. Bocconi University Press).

¹¹ Ramalingam, Ben. 2011. Mind the network gaps. Overseas Development Institute. London, UK. 16pp. <http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/5736.pdf>



Figure: GWP Strategy – Towards 2020

The *results* from goals 2 and 1 are achievable in a sustainable and cost-effective manner only through strong partnerships – Goal 3.

GWP’s broad multi-stakeholder network enables knowledge to be generated and shared globally, regionally, and at country level through Goal 2, empowering the GWP partner organizations and key actors and allies in other sectors.

Available human and financial resources are deployed through the Network, to help countries and regions develop and implement their strategies and plans as a basis for investments - Goal 1.

These three strategic action goals are mutually reinforcing, in supporting the changes taking place in the behaviour of the key actors that GWP works to support and influence, to advance

an integrated approach to good water governance and sustainable management and development.

The corresponding *Results Chain* is summarised in the table below.

Table: GWP results framework – the Theory of Change

Description of outcome challenges by goals		Value added at different stages leading to real impact
Goal 3	Actors build partnerships within a network mode, at all levels.	Contribution of networking arrangements to lead to Impact (via Goal 2 and Goal 1 mostly)
Goal 2	Actors are empowered by advocacy, knowledge sharing and capacity building activities on IWRM, through the Knowledge Chain (working in one or several ' thematic focus areas ').	Contribution of advocacy, capacity building and knowledge sharing activities on IWRM to lead to Impact (via Goal 1 mostly)
Goal 1	Actors reform their water governance system towards IWRM with strong intersectoral linkages (working in one or several ' thematic focus areas ').	Contribution of IWRM oriented water governance to lead to Impact
Impact	Actors work within the governance system to address concrete water-related problems affecting beneficiaries directly, leading to sustainable development.	Real Impact on the lives and well-being of beneficiaries

The links between the various elements contributing to delivering results envisioned in the Strategy are reflected in the GWP logical framework which is presented in detail in Annex A of the *GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017*.

Annex E – Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOW	African Minister's Council on Water
ANBO	Africa Network of Basin Organisations
APWF	Asia-Pacific Water Forum
BhWP	Bhutan Water Partnership
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CACENA	Central Asia and the Caucasus
CAF	Central Africa
CAM	Central America
CapNet	International network for capacity building in sustainable water management
CAR	Caribbean
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAD	Central American Commission on Environment and Development
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CECCC	Capacity Enhancement for Coping with Climate Change
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CHI	China
CICOS	Congo Basin Organisation
CILSS	Permanent Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIWA	Cooperation for International Waters in Africa (World Bank Trust Fund)
COP	Conference of Parties
COTED	Council of Ministers of Trade and Environment
CP	Consulting Partners
CPWF	Challenge Programme on Water and Food of the CGIAR
CREPA	Centre Régional pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement
CWP	Country Water Partnership
DANIDA	Denmark – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DHI	International consulting and research organisation, Copenhagen Denmark
DIKTAS	Project initiated by the aquifer-sharing states in the Mediterranean region
EAF	Eastern Africa
EAWU	Economic Accounting of Water Use
EC	European Commission
EC IFAS	Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECLAC	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ERCC	Regional Strategy for Climate Change

EU	European Union
EU WFD	EU Water Framework Directive
EUWI	European Union Water Initiative
EUWI-FWG	European Union Water Initiative – Finance Working Group
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN
FO	Finance Officer
FORSEAU	Regional Solidarity Funds for Water
FPG	Finance Partners Group
GA	General Assembly
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GWP-C	GWP Caribbean
GWPO	Global Water Partnership Organisation
GWPSA	GWP Southern Africa
HI	Host Institution
HIA	Host Institution Agreement
HLS	High Level Session
ICZM/IWRM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management/IWRM
IDM	Integrated Drought Management
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAS	Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
INBO	International Network of Basin Organisation
IPCC	UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUWM	Integrated Urban Water Management
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LWP	Lao Water Partnership
MED	Mediterranean
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NO	Network Officer
NSWP	New Rajasthan State Water Policy
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OM-RBF	Outcome Mapping – Results-Based-Framework
PAGIREN	National IWRM Planning process in Niger
PIWAG	Programme for the improvement of Water Governance in West Africa
PO	Programme Officer
PSP	Private Sector Participation
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
PWP	Pakistan Water Partnership
RBM	River Basin Management

RBOs	River Basin Organisations
RC	Regional Coordinator
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
RWP	Regional Water Partnership
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAF	Southern Africa
SAM	Southern America
SAS	South Asia
SC	Steering Committee
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
SEA	South East Asia
SICA	Central American Integration System
SITWA	Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Resources Management in Africa
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
SWWW	Stockholm World Water Week
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TEC	Technical Committee
UEMOA	Union économique et monétaire Oeust-africaine
UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-Water	United Nations Water Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	US Dollars
W&S	Water & Sanitation
WACDEP	Water Climate and Development Programme
WAF	West Africa
WB	World Bank
WCDP	World Community Development Programme
WCPs	Water and Climate Programmes of the GWP
WIN	Water Integrity Network
WMO	UN World Meteorological Organisation
WPP	Water Partnership Programme of the World Bank
WRCC	Water Resources Coordination Centre
WRM	Water Resource Management
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
YR	Yellow River

Annex D – Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition
Activities	The actions performed to produce specific outputs (by mobilising the intervention's inputs)
Attribution	The ascription of a causal link between observed (or expected to be observed) changes and a specific intervention.
Boundary actors	The parties which are to change as a result of GWP's activities
Global Action Networks	Global, multi-stakeholder, inter-organisational change networks (Waddell 2011)
Impact	The long-term effect produced by an intervention (intended or unintended, directly or indirectly related to the intervention, positive or negative)
Income from GWP's Financial Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Income: Income that can be used for any agreed activities in GWPO or the GWP Network in accordance with approved GWP Strategy and workplans. Examples include present core funding by SIDA, Danida, the Netherlands, DFID, etc. • Designated Income: Income that is used and accounted for separately for a specific programme, project or activity as stipulated by the donor. Examples include present designated funding by the EC for the SITWA Project. • Earmarked Income: Income that comes in as Core but where the donor explicitly or implicitly wants the funds to be used and accounted for primarily for a specific programme, project or activity in accordance with approved GWP Strategy and workplans. Examples include present earmarked funding for WACDEP in Africa provided by Austria.
Inception phase	The first period of project implementation from start-up until the writing of the inception report, often two to three months. The Inception Report is usually the first report produced at the end of the inception period, which updates the project design document and/or the terms of reference and sets the implementation work plan for the rest of the project.
Inputs	The resources (human, financial and material) used for a development intervention
Logical Framework (Logframe)	Management tool used to improve the design of interventions, most often at the project level. It involves identifying strategic elements (inputs, outputs, outcomes, impact) and their causal relationships, indicators, and the assumptions or risks that may influence success and failure. It thus facilitates planning, execution and evaluation of a development intervention.
Outcome	The short-and medium term effects of an intervention's outputs (OECD, 202) Changes in relationships, activities, actions, or behaviours of boundary actors that can be plausibly linked to a programme's activities although they are not necessarily directly caused by it (IDRC, 2001).
Outcome Mapping	<p>An Outcome Mapping approach inherently recognises that direct <i>attribution</i> of results to indirect outcomes is not possible in policy and advocacy organisations such as the GWP. Monitoring and reporting on the work of the organisation is being done through Outcome Mapping methodologies which seek to identify and report on the <i>plausible linkages</i> between outputs and outcomes across the <i>attribution gap</i>.</p> <p>Following an <i>outcome mapping</i> approach, <i>results</i> are planned and assessed based on monitoring and reporting on the <i>influence</i> on the <i>boundary actors</i> with whom GWP is working to effect behavioural change. The outcomes of GWP's work are measured through monitoring <i>changes in the behaviour</i> of these actors and others. Such <i>results</i> can be monitored and reported only through describing <i>plausible linkages</i> between GWP's activities and interventions, and the desired outcomes.</p>
Outputs	The products (e.g. goods or services) as well as trained or otherwise supported persons which result from the intervention's activities

Term	Definition
Progress Markers	Behavioural change outcomes or actions the programme would expect the boundary actor to exhibit during the period of the strategy
Resilience – in the context of climate change	The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change (IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 2007)
Result	The outputs, outcomes and impacts of a development intervention (intended, unintended, positive or negative)
Results-Based-Management (RBM)	A management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts.
IWRM Tools	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools comprise (ref: www.gwptoolbox.org): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>enabling environment</i> (policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives) 2. The <i>institutions and required capacity</i>; and 3. The <i>management instruments</i> for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development
SWOT Analysis	A strategic planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) involved in a project, programme or venture. It involves specifying the objective of a venture or organisation and identifying the internal and external factors that are favourable/helpful and unfavourable/harmful to achieve that objective.
Water Security	“...the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability” (UN Water 2013)